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OHIO CULTIVATOR.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Liberal Premiums.—We will give either the first or second volume of this paper, as desired, to all who may after this time and previous to the 1st of July send us names and payments ($3) for four subscribers. ☞We have learned that those Genesee Farmers are on the way from Rochester. As soon as they arrive they will be sent to those who are entitled to them and have signified a wish to have them.

To Officers of Agricultural Societies.

We have a large number of volumes I and 2 on hand, which have cost us a large amount for paper and printing; and we would again remind the officers of agricultural societies that they can do us good service, as well as promote the best interests of their members, by procuring these volumes for premiums to be awarded at the exhibitions the coming fall. Such premiums will be of tenfold more lasting benefit to the recipients than the amount of their cost in money. The price, when twenty vols or more are ordered, is only 50 cts., per vol. —neatly bound in printed covers.

Fshing With Seius and Nets in the Rivers and Streams of Ohio.

In almost all civilized countries there are laws intended to protect and perpetuate game and fish. Fishing with nets and seins in our rivers and streams is usually highly demoralizing, and is accompanied with drunkenness, oaths, and abscenity. The fishermen generally hold themselves at liberty to travel through whosever premises may be in their way, even with waggons and horses, treading down the growing crops and racking the fences. They catch all the fish, little and big, or as nearly so as they can, and those too small for use are generally left to rot on the bank. This kind of fishing has already greatly lessened the size and number of the fish in our waters.

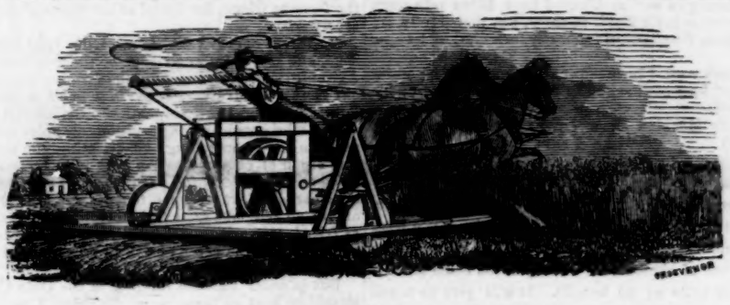
If fishing with seins and nets were prohibited by law, the case would be widely different. Instead of the waters being swept by the few who are able to own nets, and seines, fish would soon become of good size and plenty. Every man could raise a hook or a gig, and taking a few fish would be an innocent sport, rather than a demoralizing parade and drunken frolick.

Farmers! citizens! what do you say? Shall we put down these rowdies, and place it in the power of the poor widow's son, to take home to his mother, a respectable fish instead of a wretched minow?

Walhonding, O. Eli Nichols.

The Soil for the Pear.

Downing, Kenrick and others give us their *opinions* as to the proper soil for the pear, but neither they, nor any traveler or writer, with whom I am acquainted, tell us the natural habit of this tree in the country of its nativity. Would some foreigner, or traveler who has seen the pear in its native forests, tell us what is its favorite soil. Is it like the American thorn and crab, a native of the valleys and moist lands, or is it like the chesnut and dogwood, a lover of the highlands? Is a sadny loam, or a stiff clay, or a deep alluvion, its favorite? E. Nichols.



COOK'S REAPING MACHINE.

This machine was noticed in our columns about a year ago. Since that time, the inventor and patentee, Mr. A. J. Cook, has removed from Indiana to Clark co., Ohio; and having fully tested the machine, he is prepared to guaranty its adaptation for the purpose intended, and to dispose of rights or machines to those who desire to purchase. A number of the machines are being manufactured for the coming harvest by Messrs Goble & Stewart, at Urbana, Champaign co., Ohio; and we believe Mr. Cook is making arrangements for manufacturing them in Cincinnati. His present address is *Enon, Clark co., O.* Any persons desiring information respecting the machines, or the purchase of rights, &c., can obtain it by letter. Mr. Cook states that the machines have been in use two seasons, in Carroll, Tippecanoe, and White counties, Indiana; and he refers to many farmers there for testimonials of its operation; but he prefers that the farmers of Ohio should test the machine for themselves, and if it does not give entire satisfaction, it shall cost them nothing. It is said to be more simple in construction, and require less power in its operation, than any other machine for the purpose. It will cut from fifteen to twenty acres per day, and do its own raking, leaving the grain in convenient piles for binding. We are not informed as to the price of the machine, terms of sale, &c.

Buffalo Wool Depot—Letter from N. Sawyier.

Cincinnati, May 21, 1847.

M. B. Bateham Esq: I have been highly pleased to see in your last Cultivator the circular of Mr. T. C. Peters, announcing the opening of a wool depot at Buffalo, which is to be auxiliary to the one at Kinderhook, established under the auspices of the New York State Agricultural Society. I take it, the connection with the Kinderhook depot is such, that depositors at the Buffalo will have all the advantages of purchasers visiting Kinderhook. This will be of great advantage to us wool growers in the Western States. We can almost always send our wool to Buffalo in a short time: but to get it through the New York canal and on east, often takes a long time, and is very uncertain. It took last year two months to get it to Springfield Massachusets.

The Kinderhook depot has been in operation two years, and its manager, Mr. Blanchard, so far as I have been able to learn, has given universal satisfaction—has gotten farmers much more for their wool than they realized before, and his charges are reasonable. He is patronized by the manufacturers of New England and New York. They find it greatly to their advantage to purchase at a wool depot, where they can get any No. (or grade) of wool they may desire to use without being obliged to purchase the whole fleece.

I would advise my brother wool growers of Ohio, to patronize the Buffalo depot. Mr. Peters, the keeper, I believe to be a man every way qualified for the situation, and will do us justice. He has associated with him Mr. Blanchard, who has, by two years devotion to the business, proved himself in every respect qualified. Farmers in this State have been shamefully tricked out of a large part of the just value of their wool by speculators. They did not know where to go with it, or where to send it, hence they sold it for what those men saw fit to give them.

Another extortioner on the farmers of this State, I regret to say, is the manufacturer among us. His prices (for cloth and work) are *most exorbitant*—at least 50 per cent above those of the east. This ought not to be submitted to by the wool grower. I would say to him, send your wool to the depot and sell it, and purchase your cloth.

These losses sustained by the farmers are a serious detriment to wool growing in this State, and ought to be taken into consideration by every wool grower. In fact I think the State Board of Agriculture ought to take up the subject, as the New York Society did, which drew forth the letters of Mr. Nott, the Secretary, upon the wool business. Sheep's wool must be one of the principal staple productions of Ohio, and I consider that the Board of Agriculture ought to take its advancement into serious consideration.

Very respectfully &c,

Nath. Sawyier.

Lameness in Horses.—E. W. S., of Cuyahoga Co., probably pared the frog off his mare's foot too much in extracting the gravel. Paring off the frog and nailing the shoe too close to the heel are very generally the occasion of contracted heels and lameness. If Mr. S. will pare off the hoof, so as to let the frog press (lightly,) on the ground, then let his mare have a run in a wet pasture, it will probably help her. Or if he wishes to use her he had better have a jointed shoe put on, so as to allow the heel to expand. To construct the shoe, the toe should be made thicker than the heel, so as to prevent the rivet parting, and secure each head in a countersink.

Blacksmiths should never pare away the frog of the horse's foot, for it will wear away naturally with the wear of the shoe.

Jas. Laughlin,
Guernsey, Co.

Letter from I. Dille.

The Curculio can't be Drowned—Charcoal as manure for wheat, &c.

Newark, May 20, 1847.

Mr. Bateham:—Your last suggestion for the destruction of the Curculio, in bottles of sweetened water, I have not tried, but have experimented upon the suggestion of Gen. Worthington, and found it a failure. I put a candle, fixed in a large potatoe, in a tub painted white on the inside, with just sufficient water to cover the potato, and placed this under a plum tree, I shook the tree several times, and it was not long until I discovered I had five curculios in the water. Whether they fell from the tree when shaken, or were attracted by the light I am unable to say; tho' I can say I saw no beetles flying. But the result was that those five were slow swimmers; four at length reached the potato, went down to it and traversed it in every direction up and down and were under the water a full half hour as little incommoded by that element as in air. I doubt whether drowning them in water is possible. The fifth, after a long while, reached the side of the tub, and he ascended it as rapidly as a sailor would a rope. Fresh white wash might have prevented the ascent, but I am satisfied that fish are as easily drowned as curculios, at least in clear water.

In fall of 1845 I tried an experiment with charcoal dust, as a manure for a wheat crop; and the result very far exceeded my highest expectation. I had previously sown wheat in the same ground three times, and each time resulted in a failure. But last year's crop gave me 25 bushels to the acre, of the heaviest wheat and plumpest grain I ever saw, and every 18 sheaves made a bushel of clean wheat.

I have long intended to prepare an article for your paper on the subject of *charcoal as a manure*, principally derived from Mulder's incomparable work on animal and vegetable physiology. The want of leisure prevents me from ever glancing at the comparative merits of Mul-

der's and Leibig's works. But my earliest opportunity will be employed in that service, which I really believe will be acceptable to the intelligent farmer. To bring back the labors of science to results, which experience and common sense have long since settled, will not only inspire a regard for book farming, but will render practical service to the Agriculturists. Theory is always entitled to respect when based upon knowledge, but when theory proceeds facts either unknown, or imperfectly understood, or unskillfully generalised it is nothing better than charlatanry.

That Leibig as well as Chaptal have fallen into some grave errors is not difficult to show, but their errors are covered from the practical farmer by formulæ and technicalities.

Johnson's work I have never read, but from his notes to Mulder, I am inclined to think very favorably of his production.

My early Mackina strawberries are already ripening, (May 20.) Yours Truly,

J. Dille.

Remarks.—We hope others of our correspodents and readers, will let us know the results of any experiments they have tried this season with the curculio. We wish friend Dille had mentioned the kind of soil on which he tried the use of charcoal for wheat; as on some lands it is found of little or no benefit. It will give us much pleasure to publish an article or two from his pen on the subject. whenever he may find it convenient to favor us and our readers in that way.—Ed.

Use of Lime as Manure.

Letter from a young farmer of Belmont Co.

Mr. Editor: I am a farmer's son, and have always felt a deep interest in the pursuit of knowledge relating to agriculture. My father has been a subscriber for two or three agricultural papers for several years past, and I have perused them with much pleasure and I trust advantage. I have read several pieces in the Ohio Cultivator written by young hands, and the thought occured to me that I could never begin younger, to exercise my skill in that way: and as this is the first time I ever attempted to write for an editor I hope you will excuse errors. * * * * * *

I see mentioned the results of some experiments with lime; and I believe some inquiries for further information; so I will try to tell you about our practice. There is pleny of lime stone and coal here among the hills of Belmont, and as it costs but little we have used lime on our land pretty freely, and thus far with good results.

The first experiment was eight or nine years ago, with 3 acres of an old worn-out field, the soil clayey, with some loose sand stones. We applied the lime, at the rate of 100 bushels per acre, spread on after plowing, for corn, then harrowed in, and the ground immediately marked and planted. The corn on the lime ground was nearly as heavy again, as on the rest of the field: the same was true of the oats which followed; and of the wheat after the oats; and in the clover after the wheat, the lime could be seen to a foot where the lime terminated; that on the limed part being nearly double the height of the other, and before muturity it lodged and twisted in every direction. From five acres of clover three of which was limed, as before stated, we obtained the first season after it was mowed, *twenty-three bushels* of clover seed.

We have since applied to different fields on our farm about 4000 bushels of lime, and all with good results—though some of our old "puncheon farmers" told us we would ruin our land; or "burn it up" as one said one day when it was very dry.

Here I must tell you of a short conversation which took place between myself and one of these old-school farmers one day last winter. As I was coming from the post office, with a copy of the Ohio Cultivator in my hand, he overtook me and enquired what paper I was looking at so intently. Said I "it is the Ohio Cultivator, an agricultural paper printed at Columbus in our own State; would you not like to become a subscriber for it? —the price is only 75 cents where a club of four or more subscribes." "I guess not" said he "I know as much as that paper can tell me about farming." "Well" said I, "if that is the case, suppose you become a correspondent for the paper, and let those farmers who don't know so much have some of the benefits of your knowledge."

To this he seemed at a loss for an answer, and rode off at the top of his speed.

Sincerely your friend,

A Minor.

Belmont County, May 1847.

Remarks: We gave a portion of our young friend's epistle in our last number. We shall be pleased to hear from him as often as he may find any facts to communicate that he thinks may prove interesting to others Here we would remind him, that it is important to state more of the particulars in relating experiments like that with the lime. For instance, we should like to know whether any manure was applied previous with the lime; or whether it was on sward land broken up for corn.—Ed.

A Friendly Letter to the Editor.

Friend Bateham:—Although I have never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, still I presume to style you *friend*. I believe you are a friend of humanity, a friend of our nation, a friend of our own beloved State; one who is desirous of promoting the cause of Agriculture; of advancing the interests of the farmer, and thereby the interests of the whole community—not only *desirous* of doing this, but I believe that you are really doing it, and that in the most effectual way; hence it is that I say *Friend Bateham*—Thou art the farmers friend, the friend of the farmers' sons—thou art my *friend*.

He who is engaged in disseminating light and knowledge, and especially knowledge of the true principles of Agricultural science among the farming population of our country, is truly engaged in a noble work; the interest of the farmer is emphatically the interest of Ohio; and he who occupies your position, occupies a most responsible one—controlling and directing the most effectual organ of communication both to and from the largest and most interesting portion of our population. In his labors men, and women too, of all political parties, and of all religious sects feel a common interest. Every friend to Agricultural improvements, and to the advancement of the cause of education here meet on common ground.

But in order that the interest in the Ohio Cultivator should be kept up throughout the State, I think it important that *every county in the State* should contribute its portion not only to the subscription list, but also to its columns. I deem it truly a *State paper*, and think it important that every portion of the State should be represented therein. And as you have not, to my knowledge, favored this county (to be sure small in size, but mighty in deed, as I hope to show in some future article,) with one of your editorial visits, and as but little if any thing has ever been contributed to the columns of your paper from this county, I have taken the liberty to write a few lines for the *public* myself, just to remind the good people of other sections of the State, that there is such a place as Erie county, and to open the way for something more, which I hope to write before a great while.

I will just say here, however, (for fear it will be too late for news when I write next time,) that the pospect for a wheat crop this season is poor in all the Lake counties. Judging from what I saw last week in passing through all the counties on the Lake as far east as Ashtabula, I should think we could not expect more than two thirds of the usual crop at most.

Ogantz.

Portland tp., Erie Co., O., May 7, 1847.

☞ *Our thanks* are due for the complimentary and friendly setiments expressed in the foregoing. We shall be happy to hear from the writer as often as he may find it convenient to favor us in that way. We trust his communications will be of a more practical character hereafter.—Ed.

Culture and use of the Turnep.

The common flat English turnep was introduced into this country with our English ancestry and has ever since been an object of cultivation. When boiled it is an agreeable vegetable for the table. Its principal value, however is food for cattle and sheep, by which it is eaten uncooked. Its comparative nutritive properties are small, but the great bulk which can be raised on a given piece of ground, and the facility and economy of cultivation, have always rendered it a favorite with such farmers, as have soil and stock adapted to its profitable production and use.

A good soil for it is a fertile sand or well drained loam. Any soil adapted to Indian corn will produce good turneps. But it is only on new land or freshly turned sod, that they are most successful. An untilled virgin earth with the rich dressing of ashes left after the recent burning of accumulated vegetable matter, and free from weeds and insects, is the surest and most productive for turnep crop. Such land needs no manure. For a sward ground, or clover ley, there should be a heavy dressing of fresh, unfermented manure before plowing.

Cultivation.—Turneps are sown from the 15th of June to the 1st of August. The first give a greater yield; the last generally a sounder root and capable of longer preservation. The ground should be plowed and harrowed immediately before sowing as the moisture insures rapid germination of the seed, which is of great importance to get it beyond the reach of insects as soon as possible. This may be sown broadcast at the rate of one or two bounds per acre and lightly harrowed and rolled; or it is better to be sown in drills, when a less quantity of seed will suffice. A turnep drill will speedily accomplish the furrowing, sowing, covering and rolling at a single operation. The crop will be materially assisted by a top dressing of lime, ashes and plaster, at the rate of 15 or 20 bushels of the first, half the quantity of the second, and 3 or 4 bushels of the last, per acre. When the plants show themselves and the leaves are partially expanded, the cultivator or hoe may be freely used, stirring the ground well and exterminating all weeds.

Ruta-baga or Swedes Turnep.—The introduction of this is comparatively recent, and it proves to be more worthy of attention than the English or white turnep. It will bear a heavier soil, yield as well, give a richer root, and it has the great advantage of keeping longer in good condition, thus prolonging the winter food of cattle when they most need it.

Cultivation.—It is usually planted after wheat or corn, but if a fresh virgin soil or old pature sod is chosen, it will materially lessen its liability to insects and other enemies.—It is generally sown in drills about 2 feet apart, and on heavy lands these should be slightly ridged. The plants must be successively thinned to prevent interfering with such as are intended to mature, but enough should remain to provide for casualities. Where there is a deficiency they may be supplied by transplanting during showery weather. They should be left 6 or 8 inches apart in the drills. The Swede turnep is a gross feeder and requires either a rich soil or heavy manuring, though the use of fresh manures has been supposed to facilitate the multiplication of enemies. Bones ground and drilled in with the seed, or a dressing of lime, ashes, gypsum and salt are the best applications that can be made. The Swede should be sown from about the 20th May to the 15th June, earlier than the English turnep, as it takes longer to mature, and 2 or 3 weeks more of growth frequently adds largely to the product. An early sowing also gives time to raise another crop in case of failure of the first.

Enemies.—The turnep is exposed to numerous depredators, of which the turnep flea-beetle is the most inveterate. It attacks the plant as soon as the first leaves expand and often destroys 2 or 3 successive sowings. The black catterpillar, slugs, wire-worms, and numerous other insects, grubs and aphides prey upon and greatly diminish the crop.

Remedies have been tried to an almost indefinite extent, but none hitherto with more than very partial success. Liberal sowing and rapid growth best insures the plant from injury, and to effect this the seed should be plentifully sown, and if possible, when the ground is moist, and always in a rich soil. The seed should be steeped in some preparation which experience has shown will the most quickly develope the germ. Solutions of the nitrates or sulphates, urine, soot-water, liquid guano, currier's oil, &c. impregnate the first leaves with substances distasteful to their early enemies, and thus a short respite from their attacks will be secured. Gypsum, ashes, bone dust and poudrette, drilled in with the seed are excellent forcers for the young roots. Charcoal dust applied in the same way has been found to increase the early growth from four to ten-fold. When the fly, and bug, &c. is discovered, the application of lime, ashes or soot, or all combined should be made upon the leaves while the dew or a slight moisture is on them. This leads the young plant along, and kills such enemies as it reaches. Urine, diluted sulphuric acid, (oil of vitrol,) and other liquid manures will have the same effect. Ducks, chickens, and young turkies and birds will devour innumerable quantities, and their presence should always be encouraged not only on this, but on most of the fields. Dragging the surface with fine light brush will lessen the slugs and insects. The ground should be plowed just before winter sets in, which exposes the worms and the larvæ of insects to the frost, when they are unable to work themselves into a place of safety. The seed should not be planted on ground before occupied or near any of the order of plants *cruciferæ*, cabbage, radish, mustard, charlock and water-cress, as they all afford food for the enemies of turnips and thereby tend to their multiplication.

Harvesting may be deferred till the approach of cold weather, and in those sections of the country not affected by severe frosts, when on dry soils, they may be allowed to winter on the field. Otherwise they should be secured during the good autumnal weather. This is accomplished most expeditiously with a root hook, which is made with two iron prongs attached to a hoe handle. The use of a bill hook or sharp knife will enable the operator to lop off the leaves with a single blow, when they are thrown into convenient piles and afterwards collected for storage.

The Storing may be in cellars or in heaps, similar to potatoes, but in a cooler temperature as slight heat injures them, while frost does not. If stored in heaps, one or more holes should be left at the top, which may be partially stopped by a wisp of hay or straw, to allow the escape of the gases which are generated.

The feeding of ruta-bagas to cattle and sheep is always in their uncooked state. They are better steamed or boiled for swine, but their food should be sought from the more fattening products of the farm. In moderate quantity they may be given to horses, but they cannot be relied upon for them, as they are too bulky for working animals. Their place is much better supplied for horses by the carrot or potato. Their true value is as food for store and fattening cattle, milch cows and sheep as they furnish a salutary change from dry hay, being nearly equivalent as a fodder, to green summer food. They should be washed before feeding if too much dirt adheres to them, but if grown on a light soil the tap roots lopped

off and otherwise properly secured, they will not require it. They may be sliced with a heavy knife, or more summarily cut up while lying on the barn floor, with a sharp spade, or root slicer, which is made with a socket handle and two blades crossing each other in the centre at right angles, or by some of the numerous improved cutting machines. With an abundance of turneps and a small supply of straw, hay may be entirely dispensed with for cattle and sheep. Many of the best English breeds are kept exclusively on turneps with a little straw till ready for the shambles.

The varieties of turneps are numerous. After selecting such as will give the largest crop of the most nutritious roots, the next object in the choice of particular varieties should be to adapt them to the most economical use. Some will keep much longer than others, and if wanted to feed late in the season it may be necessary to take a variety intrinsically less valuable than another which must be earlier consumed. The English turnep should be first fed as it soonest wilts and becomes pithy, then follow with the others according to their order of maturity and decay. The leaves yield good forage, and if unmixed with earth may be fed dry or green to cattle.

The value of turneps to this country is trifling in comparison with that of many parts of Europe. In Great Britain alone, this value probably exceeds one hundred millions of dollars aunually. But its culture here is much less desirable, as our drier climate and early and severe winters are not as well adapted to its production and economical preservation and feeding as those of England, and its numerous enemies render it an uncertain crop. These objections are increased by the important fact, that it enters into competition with our Indian corn, which under ordinary circumstances, always gives a certain and highly remunerating return. It may sometimes however take the place of corn with advantage, and the turnip or some of the other roots should always occupy a conspicuous place in the change of winter food for cattle and sheep.—*Allen's American Agriculture.*

Proper Construction of Lightning Rods.

Several inquries have been received in reference to the best means of securing buildings against injury by lightning. There is no doubt that iron rods properly made and attached to the buildings, are a great if not certain protection against this subtle fluid. The great principles to be observed in the construction and erection of lightning rods are, that the connection of the rod should be complete and perfect throughout its whole length; that it should be attached by non-conducting substances; that the rod should be protected against rust, at the points, which should be plated with some metal, such as silver or platina, which will not corrode by exposure to the atmosphere; that the lower end of the rod should be always surrounded by moisture.

The following observations in relation to this subject were written some years since by Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, and published in *Silliman's Journal.*

1. The rod should be closely joined together throughout, either by securing one part within another, or by welding several parts together; this will prevent the interruption occasioned to the passage of electricity through links or loose joints. [In some instances we have heard of the parts of the rods being so made that one would screw into the other, making the connection more perfect than it otherwise could be.—Eds.]

2. The points of the rod above should be *gilt*, since the conducting power of iron is impaired by oxidation.

3. The rod should decend into the ground far enough to be always in contact with moist earth. This depth will vary in different places. In some places five feet will be sufficient; in others six or seven will be required; and in soils particularly dry, it may be prudent in the season of thunder-storms, to connect the bottom of the rod (by means of a chain or the rod continued,) with a well or vein of water. The chain or rod may be inclosed in some substance, or be painted with a thick coat of lamp-black to keep it from rusting. When the bottom of the rod terminates in the ground, it may branch off in several directions.

4. The height of the rod above the building should be regulated on this pinciple; that *a lightning rod will protect a space in every direction from it, of twice its length above the building.*

5. The rod should be fastened to the house by wooden, in preference to iron stays; for though electricity takes the shortest rout, yet in case the rod were imperfect, the passage of the fluid into the building would be favored by iron bolts. [We have seen blocks of wood used for fastening the rods to the building; in some instances, thimbles or cylinders of glass, or horn, have been inserted in the blocks for the rods to pass through. It is argued that, as the glass and horn are non-conductors of electricity, the fluid is not liable to be led into the building at the points where the rods are attached, but by leaving the rod insolated, allows the electricity to pass downward without interruption.—Eds.]

6. The kitchen chimney, being that alone in which a fire is usually kept during the summer, requires to be especially protected.

7. Paint made of lamp-black is best suited to lightning rods, this substance being a better conductor than other kinds of paint.

In addition to the remarks of Prof. Olmstead, it may be proper to call attention to some essential particulars. It should be remembered that the attractive power of the rod only extends through a certain space, which, according to Prof. O.'s calculations, is twice the length which the rod projects above the building. A sufficient number of rods must therefore be provided to protect the whole surface of the building.

Practical electricians state that during thunder storms, there are three different discharges of lightning; "from the earth to the clouds; from the clouds to the earth; and through the atmosphere from one cloud to another." The latter discharges are said to be more frequent than any others, and often take the earth in their course. They were formerly called "rebounding strokes of lightning."

"To meet these various discharges of lightning," says an anonymous writer in the *New England Farmer*, "we must have conductors armed at all parts; that is, they should present in all directions, an attracting influence, by which the electric fluid may be discharged gradually and silently, without an explosion. The explosion prevented, all harm is prevented. This attracting or receiving power, as it is more properly termed, depends on the points; hence the greater the number of points and sharp and rough corners, the greater the protecting power Conductors should not only be armed with these numerous points, and should be pointed to the ground, but they should be placed on the most exposed parts of the building." If these rules are correct, and they certainly correspond with our observation, it follows that square rods, with jagged corners, presenting numerous points, will afford to a building much more protection than round rods.—*Alb. Cult.*

County Agricultural Societies.

Cuyahoga County.—At a meeting held for the purpose, in the Court House at Cleveland, on the 1st ult., an Agricultural Society for Cuyahoga county, was formed by the adoption of a constitution in accordance with the law of the State; and the election of the following officers:

John A. Ackley, President,
John Welch, Vice President,
E. T. Sturtevant, Secretary,
A. Merchant, Treasurer,
E. M. Bartlett, Moses Jewett, Virgil Spring, Warner Strong, and Drodate Clark, } Managers.

A committee of three from each township, was appointed to procure signatures to the constitution and solicit funds for the use of the Society. The next meeting was appointed to be held on the 29th ult.

We shall expect to see or hear of a first rate exhibition in old Cuyahoga next fall. The men and materials are there; and all that is wanting is, the co-operation of the farmers in efforts for their own advancement.

Lawrence County.

We notice in the *Gazette*, a call for a public meeting at Burlington, for the purpose of organizing a County Ag. Society. From what we know of a number of the men whose names are attached to the call, we do not doubt that a spirited society will be formed in little Lawrance.

Ashtabula County.

This society has published a liberal list of promiums for next fall's exhibition; which is appointed to take place at Jefferson on the 13th day of October:

The society have adopted the following rules, which we publish in the belief that other societies may be benefitted thereby:

Rules.—1. All manufactured articles presented to compete for premiums, shall have been manufactured subsequent to the last Annual Fair.

2. All manufactured cloth presented for inspection and premium, shall not be less than ten yards in length.

3. All animals and moveable articles (except grain and vegetables in quantity, and machinery inconvenient to move, shall be presented to the proper committee at, or before 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day of the Fair.

4. All specimens of skill in manufactures shall be of this county, and none but members of this society, or their families, shall be entitled to compete for premiums.

5. Winter wheat shall not be entered for competition at less than 28 bushels per acre.

6. Spring wheat shall not be entered at less than 24 bushels per acre.

7. Corn shall not be entered at less than 70 bushels per acre.

8. Oats shall not be entered at less than 50 bushels per acre.

9. Potatoes, in like manner, shall not be entered at less than 300 bushels per acre.

10. The successful competitor shall, before the premium is awarded to him, present a written statement to the committee, showing the kind and quality of the soil—stating whether the land is old or new, what crop (if any) was raised on the land the previous year—how much manure and other applications, and the amount per acre—at what times, and how many times in the season the land was ploughed—the time of seeding, together with the kind, quality and amount used per acre—if corn or potatoes, whether planted in hills or drills—if in hills, the distance apart each way, and the number of stalks of corn in each hill, together with a particular account of after-culture, and such other information as may be deemed advisable in order to give a general idea of the whole process of culture.

11. Members who are owners of farms, farm buildings, crops, and manufactured machines attached to buildings or inconvenient to move, on which premiums have been offered, shall be entitled to have them examined by the appropriate committee, on giving them reasonable notice.

12. No premium shall be awarded to any person by the several committees, unless the article is, in itself, meritorious.

Harrison County.

By a letter from the Secretary, received sometime since, we learn that this society has offered a list of premiums to the amount of about $200, to be awarded at the exhibition next fall. The society also intend to adopt measures for obtaining statistics, as correct as may be, of the amount and average yield of the products of the county, for the use of the State Board. We are glad of this; and hope that other counties will do the same; especially those that made no returns last year.

Several persons residing in counties which made no report last year, have expressed doubts in regard to the correctness of the reports from neighboring counties, as published in the report of the State Board. To such, we can only say, let us see how correct a report you can give of *your own county* the coming fall.

Blight in Pear Trees.

The experiment, or rather observation of Mr. Lemuel Powel of Salisbury, [No. 7, p. 52, O. C.] precisely confirms my theory of blight as recorded in your first volume. Blight is there affirmed to proceed from an injury done to a tree when the sap is in a particular condition, and that condition is supposed to be a state of *plethora* or particular fullness of sap. It will be recollected part of Mr. Powel's pear trees, of similar age and condition, were removed from Jefferson to Meigs Co., and part remained unremoved. Those removed live and flourish: those not removed died of blight. The removed trees were *root pruned* by removal as Mr. Downing would have it, and it being the first season of their growth, did not become overcharged with blood [sap,] and therefore a sudden drouth or a chilly night did not strike them with the *palsey*. Unfortunately for Beecher and Downing however, the trees all stood the fall and winter together, and confirms what I had already written Mr. Downing, that blight may and often does originate in the summer, as for example on seedlings the first year of their growth. If an excessive fullness of sap is the true cause of blight, it is evident the root pruning and mound building of Downing, the poor land of Springer, the sawing off the limbs of Kenrick and others, and the *boring* of some who are deemed quacks or steamers, (although they seem to me to be regular tappers or blood letters,) all tend to promote cure.

Planting on the banks of streams where the drainage is good and the supply of moisture regular, in my judgment, would generally succeed. I very much wish Mr. Beecher would let us know the kind of soil and the particular situation of the great pear tree, raised by Mrs. Ockletree, of Illinois. Mark this, and tell him to speak (if he will send us neither grafts, nor seeds;) and if he will do neither perhaps———. E. Nichols.

Walhonding Ohio.

My venerable friend David Thomas! I would be exceedingly pleased to know his present experience and opinions on hedging. E. N.

Gooseberries.—So far as I have noticed this fruit, it flourishes in the valleys, beside our rivers and lakes, but the berries are very liable to mildew on elevated lands, who will tell us if this is, or is'not, generally the fact?

E. Nichols.

Inquiries about Orchards.

Mr. Bateham.—I have been cutting down an old orchard and preparing the ground for corn, with a view to replanting it with fruit trees the coming season. Now will you, or some one of your expeiienced correspondents inform me whether ground on which an old orchard has stood can be made suitable in one year for planting to orchard again? The soil I consider quite good for fruit trees. Those I cut down were about 30 years old and some of them eighteen inches in diameter at the stump. It is principally a clay soil, with considerable sand and gravel in the subsoil.

I should also like to be informed what are the best kinds of apples for my soil: as I shall spare no pains to procure the best. JAS. LAUGHLIN.

Ridge farm, Guernsey Co., Ohio.

REMARKS.—We do not think the land from which old apple trees were cut, will be found quite as good for a new orchard as fresh land; still, if it is very desirable to have the new orchard in the same place, we think it will answer, with suitable preparation, such as very deep plowing and plentiful manuring; then placing the young trees as far as possible from the stumps of the old ones. We should be pleased if our friend D. Thomas would give us his opinion on this subject; and state what kinds of manure he would recommend to be applied.

In regard to the best kinds of apples, the climate as well as the soil has to be taken into consideration, and no two persons would be apt to name the same list. We hope the proposed convention of fruit growers next fall will do something towards furnishing answers to such inquiries.—ED.

A JOKE ABOUT BUGS.—A reader of our paper, at Cambridge, Ohio, has sent us by mail (postage paid,) a box containing about a dozen beetles, all alive and kicking, of the kind represented above, (*a*) the common May-bug, or *Melolontha*. This is the parent of the well known large white grubs, which are so destructive to meadows in some seasons—one of which is also represented above, (*b*) and of which a full account was given in our Vol. I, p. 125.

These beetles, our correspondent gravely tells us, are the ones that annually destroy the plums in the fruit yards of this country! He says he has noticed the descriptions of the *curculio*, in our paper and other works, but none of them give a *correct* representation of the *true* insect; hence he sends us a few, &c.

We are really obliged to him for his good intentions and it will give us pleasure to receive his "views" whenever he may see fit to fulfill his promise to send them. At the same time, he must allow us to say, that if he is serious in his opinions, he is certainly in error as to the nature and habits of the insects alluded to; and he must examine the subject more closely before his "views" will be of any benefit to the public. And if he meant simply to play us a trick, which we are half inclined to suspect, he has failed in the attempt—that's all. We are death on BUGS!

REMEDY FOR THE STRIPED BUG.—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, protects his cucumber and melon vines from the striped bugs, by taking cotton batting and peeling it off in thin flakes and putting it over the young plants, fastening it by laying dirt or small stones on the edges. He says the bugs will not crawl upon the cotton, and it does not prevent the growth of the plants. Let's try it.

WHEAT TRADE IN MASSILLON.—The export of wheat from the great wheat counties of this State during the past two or three weeks, has exceeded all precedent.—The Massillon Gazette of may 20th states that the quantities of wheat daily received by wagons at that place greatly exceed any thing before known. On one day, the 8th, the receipts amounted to the enormous quantity of 30,100 bushels; and for the five days preceding the 20th the amount received was as follows:

Friday 14th	26,311	Bush.
Saturday 15th	22,000	"
Monday 17th	25,000	"
Tuesday 18th	30,100	"
Wednesday 19th	23,000	"
Total	126,411	"

At Mansfield, the Shield and Banner of the 26th says the receipts from wagons for the past week averaged 1000 barrels of flour, and 5000 bushels of wheat per day. The price paid for wheat there was 90 to 95 cts. The rail road has as much as it can do in carrying the freight to Sandusky.

Rail road stock can hardly fail to be profitable through the great wheat and corn regions of Ohio, where the canals do not afford ready facilities of transportation. The portions of rail road now completed have more freight offered than they are capable of transporting.

OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 1, 1847.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE did not meet as was expected on the 19th ult., owing to the inability of the president and one or two members to attend at that time. We have not been informed when it will suit their convenience to attend, but we suppose a meeting will be held before long.

THE WEATHER has been extremely dry in this region during the past month, until the past two days. The grass crop will in consequence be light; and the spring crops have suffered much on most soils. Corn is backward, and has suffered much by the worm; but it will doubtless recover rapidly, now that we are having fine rains. The wheat crop *must* prove light. In addition to the injury by the winter, the *fly* has done much damage this spring, and the drouth has prevented a fair growth of straw.

The prospects for fruit are quite fair. Peaches in many parts of this county are very thickly set, and apples moderately so, plums set well, but all the finer kinds are destroyed by the curculio. Indeed we have never known these and other insects so numerous as this year. Our strawberry crop is nearly ruined by the drouth.

A PUBLIC SALE of personal property belonging to the estate of the late David Nelson, including live stock, grain, implements, &c., will take place on the farm near this city, to-morrow, June 2.

ADDRESS OF HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, defore the Mahoning Co. Ag. Society, will be noticed in our next. It is published in pamphlet form, together with the constitution and by-laws of the society, the State law, &c.

EARLY STRAWBERRIES.—Col. S. Medary, of this city, was ahead of all others this year in the production of ripe strawberries from the open ground. He exhibited the variety called Bane's Extra Early, on the 17th of May; again on the 20th or 22d. Our friend Burr showed the same variety, together with the Early Scarlet, and Burr's New Pine, (seedling,) on the 26th. Were it not for the remarkably dry weather, the strawberry crop in this region would be a most bountiful one. We inspected Mr. Burr's beds a fews days since, with several other members of the Horticultural Society, for the purpose of comparing the numerous varieties of his fine seedling strawberries while in blossom. They are worth a journey of many miles to see.

RIPE CHERRIES were exhibited on the 24th, by Mr. A. Sites, of the kind called here *German May Duke*—a foreign variety, considerably earlier than the old May Duke; the true name not known.

GREEN PEAS were served up at Kelsey's table on the 26th, raised by Mr. Mowrey, market gardener of this city.

SHOVE IN THE CORN.—The prospects for a good wheat crop are rather slim, throughout most of this State. Grass, too, is likely to be light, owing to dry weather, and the worms and drought have destroyed much of the early planted corn; but on good land, with a fair season, corn may yet be planted with success. We say, therefore, to farmers, put in the *corn*—plant and replant CORN—untill all hopes of success are over—then, if it is still a failure, plant potatoes, or ruta-bagas, or sow millet or corn for fodder, or last of all, *turnips;* but "never give up."

TWO NEW PAPERS.—We find on our table the first number of the "*Belmont Farmer*," a large quarto sheet published at Bridgeport, Belmont Co. O., J. D. Gray publisher, and W. B. Affleck editor; devoted to agriculture, politics and general news—terms $1,25 per year, in advance; how often to be issued we don't find stated.

Also, the "*Family Friend and Farmer's Calendar*," a quarto semi-monthly sheet, to be devoted to family reading—education, husbandry, domestic and rural economy, &c. &c.; edited by John G. Miller, Columbus—$1 per year, in advance.

Both of these new papers propose to make AGRICULTURE an important if not leading subject, and most heartily do we wish them success in their labors. We know nothing of the qualifications of the editors for their duties; nor can we judge from the first number of their papers; for both are mostly filled with selected articles—and many of them *without credit*, but this is perhaps excusable with new beginners.

THAT FRUIT CONVENTION.—Our friend Elliott, of Cleveland, thinks the month of September will not be the most suitable time for holding the proposed convention of fruit growers in this city; as some who would desire to be present also wish to attend some of the eastern exhibitions held in that month. Very well, we admit the force of the argument; but when will be the *best* time? In August will be too early for comparing specimens of apples, and October will be too late for all besides apples, and the summer varieties of these. All we desire is, to see the greatest amount of good accomplished by the convention; and we are quite willing that those more experienced in fruit growing, and more deeply interested, should name the time. When would best suit, friend Elliott, and the other Cleveland nurserymen and amateurs?—and friend Ernst and others from Cincinnati? Name your time gentlemen, for we shall depend on your being present.

Fifty Thousand Head of Live Stock wanted for Our Little Farm!—Having the free use of several thousand acres of good pasture, for a certain kind of live stock, and hoping some day to enjoy the *sweets of life*, we are desirous of obtaining industrious occupants for a couple of *patent bee-hives*, which have been presented us by the inventors. Who will give us a couple of good swarms of bees, and take their pay in the Ohio Cultivator, and the lasting gratitude of its editor?

HONOR TO CLARK COUNTY.—The amount contributed by the people of Clark county for the relief of the starving in Ireland, is 1,707,37. Pretty well for a small county, and with no efforts by means of agents &c.

LOST PIGS—INQUIRY—*Mr. Bateham:* In 1838 or '9 I brought to your city (Columbus,) from Western New York, several choice Leicestershire hogs and left them in charge of a commission merchant named Z. Hanford; he disposed of them without any profit to me; and now I want to enquire whether any of that stock can be found in the vicinity in a good state of preservation. If so, I wish to get into the stock again; and will thank you to make inquiry, &c.

JULIUS BRACE. *Cincinnati.*

REMARKS.—We have made some inquiry of individuals, but as yet get no definite trace of this stock. We occasionally see hogs brought in, however, that are evidently of the breed mentioned, and very probably descended from that source.—ED.

LIME KILNS.—A friend in Indiana wants to know how a lime kiln should be constructed—the proper size and shape, and of what materials, &c. Will some one experienced in the matter give us an answer to the inquiry? It may be of service to a number of our readers.

A FLOCK OF SHEEP FOR SALE, consisting of about 150 ewes, 200 wethers, and 120 lambs; mostly of about half blood Merino. They will be sold cheap. Inquire at the office of this paper, where samples of the wool may be seen.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

To Bake Fresh Fish.

Clean the fish well and cut it into pieces half as large as your hand. Put a little sweet cream at the bottom of a stone pot and then a layer of fish—then some more cream and a slight sprinkling of salt, taking care to fill all the crevices with cream. Put in fish and cream alternately, with a little salt, until the pot is nearly full, leaving an inch or two of space at the top. Press the whole gently down and cover the top of the pot with a flat piece of dough, snugly fitted over the edge.

Bake it *slowly* in a brick or stone oven for three or four hours—and at the end of that time if *properly baked*, it will be exceedingly rich and tender.

For the benefit of those who may have a mud chimney, and no stone pot, (as I was once situated,) I would say, that they may bake fish, either large or small, very nicely in an iron spider or a bake pan.

Prepare the fish as above directed, and be sure there is plenty of cream: cover the pan or spider with a piece of sheet-iron and keep a moderate heat above and below it.

A nice gravy for *fresh boiled fish* may be made by stirring cold, sweet cream into melted *hot* butter until it is of a sufficient thickness. * * * * * *

Preserving Hams and Bacon.—*Mr. Bateham*: I have heard many inquiries, and seen many receipts for modes of preserving meat free from flies and insects during summer; but no method that I have tried or heard of suits me as well as the one that I practice with invariable success; which is, to have the meat well smoked before flies come in the spring, then pack it in a box or cask with a layer of salt in the bottom about an inch thick, then a layer of meat, then another layer of salt, and so on until all is packed. Be particular and have each piece well covered with salt, so that the pieces will not touch; then cover the whole with salt on the top. It should stand in a cool place and not on damp ground. There is no danger of the salt melting—it will become rather drier; and the meat will not become too salt.

Joseph Cully.

Wayne Co., Ohio.

How to Color Green.

Mr. Bateham:—I am not at all accustomed to writing, and never extended my views beyond the acts of practical housewifery, hence I don't know whether I can put any thing in a proper shape for your valuable paper; but wishing to contribute my mite for the benefit of the "sisterhood" I will comply with the request of one of their number by giving my method of *coloring green*.

I put 2 ounces of indigo into 4 ounces of oil of vitriol, [sulphuric acid,] about two weeks before I want to color; shaking it well every day. When ready for coloring I make a strong decoction of black oak bark, sufficient to wet what I design to color. To this I add one pound of Alum to every 8 pounds of yarn; stirring it till the alum is all disolved. Then pour in of the mixture of indigo till I think I have it of the shade desired. Then put in the yarn, as much at once as I can; let it be over the fire for 25 or 30 minutes; then lift it out to air a few minutes, then return it to the kettle and let it simmer three hours, stirring it frequently.

I think the 2 ounces of indigo will color 10 pounds of yarn deep green, and 5 pound pale green. The pale green is managed in the same way, only use a less quantity in indigo. I have 150 yards of carpet on my floors, all of my own make, and if you come this way just call and see if I can't color green. Janette.

Near Cadiz, Harrison Co., O.

Thank you, Janette, we doubt not those carpets are well made and nicely colored. Should we chance to pass that way we will certainly comply with your invitation—that is, provided you write again, and let us know (confidentially,) the real name.—Ed.

The Art of Coloring.

A New and Improved Method of Coloring, lately discovered in London.

The quantity of dye-stuff given below is calculated for two lbs. of goods, except the pink, which is intended for ribbons and silks.

Yellow.—Boil water sufficient to cover the goods, then put in half pound of curcuma, one ounce of cream of tartar, and three table spoonsful of the muriate of tin; then boil in the goods five minutes and done. Orange, ten minutes.

Green.—Use the yellow dye; rinse out the yellow goods, put back the rinsing water into the dye kettle, then add one half pound of fustic and three ounces of alum. Boil thirty minutes, then put in two table spoons full of chemic blue, then put in the goods to be colored green. Let them boil five minutes. Bottle-green, ten minutes.

Scarlet Red.—Boil water sufficient to cover the goods, put in five ounces of lac-dye, two ounces of cream of tartar, and six table spoonsful of the muriate of tin, then boil in the goods from five to twenty-five minutes until the color suits your fancy.

Brass or tin kettles should be used.

Blue Black.—To color silks, fine woolen goods, &c., but not cotton. Boil water sufficient to cover the goods—put in half an ounce of nutgalls, pulverised: then put in the goods and boil ten minutes.—Take them out and wring, put in four ounces of the extract of logwood, two ounces of the sulphat of iron, two-thirds of an ounce of verdigris, pulverized, then boil in the goods from fifteen to thirty minutes and done.

To Color Cotton Black.—Put clear cold water into a tub sufficient to cover the goods, then put into it two and a half ounces of chloride of lime, then put in the goods half an hour—take out and wring, then fill a tub a second time with clear water, and put into it two ounces of sulphat of iron, put in the goods ten minutes, then take out and wring, then put the sulphate of iron water into your dye kettle, and as much clean water as will cover the goods, then put in four ounces of the extract of logwood, one and a half ounce of the sulphate of copper, then boil in the goods from fifteen to thirty minutes.

Note.—After coloring dip the cotton goods two or three times in the chloride of lime water, then wash well in hot strong soap suds and warm water.

Indigo Blue.—Pulverize two ounces of indigo, put in eight ounces of sulphuric acid, in a pitcher; put the indigo into the acid little at a time, and keep it stirring with a stick until all the indigo is in the acid. Let this mixture stand forty-eight hours before you color, then boil water sufficient to cover the goods. Put in the mixture of indigo and acid, then your goods immediately afterwards—let them boil five minutes. This is designed for woolen or silk.

Pink or Light Silks, &c.—Boil water to cover the goods, then put in one spoonful of cochineal, pulverized; one tea spoonful of cream of tartar, and a tea spoonful of the muriate of tin, then boil in the goods from one to ten minutes, until the color suits you. Brass or tin kettles should be used.

Crimson Red.—Boil water to cover the goods, put in six ounces of alum: put in the goods and boil thirty minutes—take out and wring, wash the kettle and put in clean water to cover the goods, and then add a half pound of Brazil wood—boil ten minutes, put in the goods and boil ten to fifteen minutes.

London Brown.—Boil water to cover the goods, then put in one pound of Camwood and two ounces of Fustic, boil thirty minutes—put in the goods and boil fifteen minutes, take them out and air them, then add to the dye one tea spoonful of sulphuric acid—return the goods ten minutes, take out and put in half ounce of the extract of logwood; put in the goods five to ten minutes, then take out the goods and put in one quarter ounce of sulphate of iron, then put in the goods five minutes and done.

Notes.—To make the muriate of tin: Put one pound of muriatic acid and half pound nitric acid in a clear glass bottle. Melt seven ounces of block tin as you would melt lead, then pour it slowly into a pan of cold water, which gives some the appearance of a honey comb—then set your bottle on the hearth before the fire until the acids get somewhat warm, then put in the tin little by little, so as to keep it boiling, when it is all added, let it cool for use.

To make chemic blue: Pulverize one ounce of indigo, then put eight ounces of sulphuric acid into a pitcher, put the indigo into the acid slowly and mix well by stirring with a stick—let it stand two days, then put it into a glass bottle and ready for use.

The goods that you wish to color yellow, green and blue, should be first boiled thirty minutes in strong alum water, say three ounces of alum to every pound of goods, and after being colored and washed should be dipped in strong alum water and dried in the shade.

☞ We find the foregoing, without credit, in the Farmers' Visitor, and copy it for the benefit of Rosella and others of the "sisterhood."—Ed.

Recipes.

Selected for the Ohio Cultivator.

To Cure Warts.—Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up—then wash the hands or warts with this for a minute or two, and allow them to dry without being wiped. This, repeated for two or three days, will gradually destroy the most irritable wart.

The bark of willow, burned to ashes, mixed with good vinegar, and applied to warts, it is said, will remove them.

To Keep up Sash Windows.—This is performed by means of a cork, in the simplest manner and with scarcely any expense. Bore threee or four holes in the sides of the sash, into which incert common bottle corks, projecting about the sixteenth part of an inch. These will press against the window-frames along the usual groove, and by their elasticity support the sash at any height which may be required.

Mosquitoes.—Attach a piece of flannel or sponge to a thread, made fast to the top of the bedstead; wet the flannel or sponge with camphorated spirits, and the mosquitoes will leave the room.

Red Ants.—To keep them away from your cupboards. Keep one pint of tar, in two quarts of water, in an earthen vessel in your closets, and you will not be troubled with little red ants. When first mixed, pour the water on hot.

To prevent Flies from injuring Picture-Frames, Glasses, &c.—Boil three or four onions in a pint of water; then with a gilding brush do over your glasses and frames, and the flies will not alight on the article so washed. This may be used without apprehension, as it will not do the least injury to the frames.

Agricultural Improvement in Ohio.

The leading editorial article in the *Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture*, for May, is a spirited review of the first annual report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, with running comments on the progress and prospects of Ohio agriculture, education, the public press, &c. The article is highly characteristic of its experienced and patriotic author; and we sincerely wish it could be read by every patriotic citizen of Ohio. Our only regret is that friend Skinner has estimated too highly the small amount of progress that has been made, and the degree of public spirit that as yet exists in regard to the great interests of agriculture and education in Ohio.

We give an abridgment of the article referred to, which we are sure will be read with interest by most of our readers.

From the Farmers' Library & Monthly Journal of Agriculture.

THE AGRICULTURE OF OHIO, AND THE PRESS AS CONNECTED WITH IT.—THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

The effect which may be produced by a single press, controlled by an active-minded, zealous man, and directed to the welfare of a particular branch of industry, has been clearly evinced by the results which have ensued the establishment of the "Ohio Cultivator," by Mr. Bateham, at the Seat of Government of the "Buckeye" State.

A Board of Agriculture has been organized under legislative sanction; Societies have been formed all over the State; and by these has an impetus been given to the *mind* of cultivators of the soil in that powerful and flourishing Commonwealth, (an empire in herself,) which promises for her sons more true glory and more enviable distinction than are to be derived from the most fertile soil and the most abundant natural advantages. Sincerely do we wish her success in the career of intellectual investigation as connected with her greatest and most substantial industry. At what higher or nobler destiny can any people aim? What object, in comparison with it, is worthy to gain the attention of rulers or citizens?

With every disposition to befriend, and no motive to flatter the Editor of the Cultivator, we do not say that the forward movement in the line of agricultural improvement in Ohio is altogether the fruit of his zeal and ability. The materials were on the spot; the kindling may have been prepared, and even the sparks may have been scattered here and there; but it is obvious that since Mr. Bateham planted himself in their midst, and put his hands to the bellows, the blaze has been spreading far and wide, until the whole Commonwealth is getting illuminated. But all this could not have been accomplished without a cheerful spirit, and many willing hands on the spot to assist.

Older papers, too, such as the Albany Cultivator and Genesee Farmer, of extensive and deserved influence, had doubtless opened the way, and so prepared the public mind that the *virus*, so skilfully applied by Doctor B., *took* at once. Would that all communities were equally liable to similar inoculation. But if a single press, in the midst of a great State, in the beginning like a still small voice in the wilderness, can accomplish so much, what might not be expected for the cause of *agricultural education* (which, after all, must underlie all great and general improvement), were it possible to enlist even the occasional aid of the general press of the country in behalf of that greatest of all national concerns? The agricultural mind of the United States, if we may so express ourselves, is getting into a state of general agitation and anxiety on the subject of education, as connected more expressly with the tillers of the earth. In some of the States great progress has already been made in that direction, so that agricultural inquiry may be considered in a transition state, as it were, proceeding from the observation of certified results to the investigation of causes—from the collection of facts to the act of generalizing them—and thus, by establishing principles on the basis of practical observation, rendering more certain and infallible those results which have heretofore been the effect rather of chance than of science, thereby robbing the pursuit of the agriculturist of the only characteristic that can give dignity to success in any employment.

The next movement (and God grant it a speedy consummation!) will be a demand, on the part of the landed interest of the country, for the establishment of Normal Institutions at the public expense, adapted expressly to the preparation of teachers, who shall take charge of all our country schools, well qualified to give instruction in

all the priciples involved in practical Agriculture and in the literature that naturally belongs to, and that may serve to enliven and adorn the position and pursuits of the American farmer.

More than from ten thousand party effusions, was the gratification felt at finding the following passages in two leading Baltimore Journals of recent date:

PROFITS OF FARMING.—At an agricultural meeting in Massachusetts recently, some remarks were made by Mr. CALHOUN, of Springfield, on the profits of farming as compared with other pursuits. The conclusion arrived at was that farmers, on the average, succeed better than merchants; that if, by way of experiment, one hundred men should go into a city and trade, and one hundred go to farming, at the end of twenty years the one hundred farmers would be worth the most money. Mr. Calhoun referred to some facts, statistical and other, to show the risks of mercantile business, and added, with regard to agriculture:

"Here is a foundation that may be built on with more certainty than any other. Yet young men are rushing into cities to make their fortunes. It is all-important that the facts which have here been stated, now and at former meetings, should be deeply inpressed on young minds. Mr. Brooks says, 15 per cent. may be made on capital by any diligent and systematic farmer. Hon. John Lowell said 18 per cent. All this may be done by farming intelligently. He had wondered that farmers generally could get along so well as they actually do in their careless mode of farming. For himself, he had regained his own health by farming. The fresh open air had restored him. He repeated his pleasure on hearing the numerous statements of the profits that may be made in this business. One more consideration should have much weight. It had been truly stated by his venerable friend from Farmingham, (Maj. Wheeler,) that this business naturally leads the mind to contemplation, and to gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, to whom farmers feel obliged to look for a blessing on their labors. No occupation so directly leads the mind to reflection on the works of creation. All that we eat, drink, and wear, comes from the ground. In every view, this occupation is important."

If the profits of farming in New England can be made to rise to eighteen per cent., the advantages of our soil and climate ought to enable the farmers of Maryland to realize a still higher rate. The importance of bringing *Science* to the aid of *Agriculture* is becoming more generally appreciated now than formerly, and we may hope that the results already realized may have the effect of perfecting an alliance so pregnant with beneficent consequences. It would be easy to make the elements of agricultural chemistry a part of the course of instruction in schools and academies—so far, at least, as to teach how to analyze soils and learn their different natures.—*Baltimore American.* * * * * * *

Oh! that editors in other States, were it only occasionally, in their country papers, would exhort the farmers of the United States to reflect on the prodigious average elevation and improvement of their pursuit, in all respects, which could not fail to result from taking measures to have their sons more expressly and thoroughly instructed in the art and principles of the great calling by which they are to live, and by which all classes are supported! See the advantages enjoyed, as it respects the press and its all-powerful influence, by all other classes, in comparison with what it does for the defence and enlightenment of the landed interest! Look, in this particular, at the State of Ohio, for one, and, *ex uno disce omnes.* Contrast her agricultural population and productions with those of all other employments united, and then look at the number and cost of the mercantile and party political papers, as compared with those (might we not say, with *the one?*) whose province it is to watch over, to warn, to enlighten and advance the agricultural community! The force of the question we raise, and to which we invite the attention of the cultivators of the soil in Ohio, and in other States, to which it is equally applicable, may be better appreciated on a view of the facts which rise up before us as we proceed—as, for example: Look at the estimated value of the annual products of agricultural industry in Ohio eight years ago, as compared with that of other sources of her wealth and strength—assuming, as Prof. Tucker has done, one-fourth of their gross value as the annual value of the domestic animals, (horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep, hogs,) and the account stands thus:

Live stock			$8,447,526
Wheat.....bush.	16,571,661	$8,285,830	
Oats	14,393,103	2,158,965	
Maize	33,668,144	6,733,629	
Other grain	1,659,884	669,179	
Potatoes	5,805,021	870,753	
			18,718,356
Wool.....lbs.	3,685,315	$921,329	
Tobacco	5,942,275	297,113	
Sugar	6,363,386	381,303	
Products of dairy		1,848,869	
" orchards		476,271	
Hemp and flax.tons.	9,08[illegible]	726,420	
Hay	1,022,037	4,088,148	
Other products		1,896,666	
			10,636,119

Total annual value of the products of *agricultural industry*		$37,802,001
Of manufactures	$14,588,091	
Commerce	8,050,316	
Mines	2,442,682	
The forest	1,013,063	
Fisheries	10,525	
		26,104,677

Thus it appears that the annual product of every source and of every class in the whole State united, is less than that of the plow and the fields by $11,697,324. Then, again, look at the distribution of the classes as employed in the various industrial occupations, as here represented according to the last census:

In *Agriculture*		272,795
Mining	704	
Commerce	9,201	
Manufactures	66,265	
Navigating the ocean	212	
Internal navigation	3,323	
Learned professions	5,663	
		85,368
Agriculture over all others		187,211

or more than three persons employed in cultivation to one *of all other classes combined!*

Now then, look at the means at work for advancing the knowledge and the welfare of the manufacturer, the merchant, and the *political partisan*, a class of men who are ever riding but never willing to be ridden by the people. For the use of these artificial classes which grow out of and derive their employment from the products of agriculture, there are in the State of Ohio,

Daily papers	16	Semi-weekly	1
Weeklies	101	Monthlies	2
Tri-weeklies	5		
		Making	125

papers collecting and diffusing such knowledge and such doctrines through all parts of the State as may be deemed most useful and acceptable, without any pretence of particular devotion to the cultivators of the soil. Besides these, if not against them, there is the OHIO CULTIVATOR, (a host, truly, in itself,) published at *one dollar a year*, standing, we believe, of its class, solitary and alone, and battling the watch single-handed for the whole agricultural community—while they, instead of making a point of duty and of honor, no less than of interest, to stand by it to a man, hesitate to contribute even one dollar a year to support that one journal exclusively dedicated to the very business of their lives, one which is to be the mindless drudgery, or, as it may be, the intellectual (and only as it is intellectual the worthy) occupation of their sons!

Is it possible to augur well of the destinies of a community, thus too mercenary to provide the suitable aliment for strengthening and expanding the minds of their children as relates to their profession, or too ignorant to perceive that in farming as in all else, light is knowledge, and knowledge is power? And yet we do augur most auspiciously for the coming community of Ohio farmers, because we see in the very report before us of the "OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE," which we laid down to take our pen for the expression of the reflections to which a view of it gave rise—we see in this report itself the most gratifying evidence of the existence and diffusion of that zeal and knowledge, which promise not only to arrest the State in that downward progress to exhaustion which has marked the career of other and older States, but which will bear her upward and onward to a point of much higher productiveness than she has ever yet attained.

In fact, the able introduction to this first annual report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, by the distinguished President, ALLEN TRIMBLE, may itself be hailed as an evidence that agriculture is in a fair way to take, in that State, the precedence to which it is everywhere entitled in the rank of industrial pursuits. It clearly indicates that the time is approaching when there will prevail throughout the State an abiding conviction that their system of education should be mainly, if not entirely, based on the great truth, that with the cultivation of the land must be connected the *cultivation of the mind.* * *

It appears, by this report, that societies had been formed, in the single year previous, in more than twenty counties. Of the nature and value of the information collected as respects the capability and products of the State, the reader may judge by supposing what replies would be elicited by the following "circular." It is only, as every one knows, the disinterested and public spirited who will take the trouble to answer such circulars; therefore, the information they impart is generally the most reliable to be had. The most wealthy are frequently content to guard their money bags, and while they avail themselves of other people's communications, are either too lazy or too selfish to impart any. * * *

After all, the average product of this comparatively new and fertile region will be found to fall below that of England, where science in the knowledge and use of manures particularly, and in the principles of rotation and tillage, have brought up the average product from 17 bushels, in 1821, to 26 bushels to the acre. But what may not be expected of the improved agriculture of a country where a close observer tells us that, on stepping unexpectedly into a country school on the road-side in Scotland, he caught "a class of poor barefooted boys going honorably through a close examination in Agricultural Chemistry."

Who can conceive what would be the blessings for Ohio, and for other States, if now she would only take enough of the public money levied on the farmers, directly or indirectly, and establish, at Columbus or elsewhere, an institution, with a few *able* professors, exclusively for the instruction of *teachers* (for that is what we want,) who would ultimately take the place of incompetent instructors, and educate all the boys of the State as thoroughly in the science and practice of agriculture as the cadets at West Point are now educated in the science and practice of gunnery?

It was with a view to address queries similar to these (with others that we will hereafter suggest,) that we made the request some time since, that some officer in every agricultural society in the country would only have the goodness to take five minutes' time, and the smallest modicum of trouble to give *the name and locality of his association;* but not more than half a dozen answered the call. Had a like call been made on the heads of manufacturing establishments, or chambers of commerce, or any other associated interests, they would have come together like gallant soldiers at the sound of the bugle. Not one in one hundred would have failed to respond. Such is the difference in sensitiveness to all that particularly concerns them between the artificial classes and the great substantial body of the people—the farmers—on and by whom every other class lives. * * *

The following serves to exhibit the results of the queries as to the average product of some of the chief staples of Ohio; it may gratify, and in some respects surprise the reader, we don't say in what way—that will depend on his own whereabouts and his previous impressions as to the agricultural capacity of this young giantess among the sisterhood of American republics. It would be easy, we should think, to add various queries to such circulars that would elicit highly interesting information—as, for instance, the ordinary price of land; the price and the hours of labor; and then as to orchards, dairies, the kind of animal power, &c.

COUNTIES.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Adams	10 to 20	20 to 30	20 to 50
Allen	15	50	50
Ashland	20		40
Ashtabula			
Belmont	15 to 25	30 to 40	40 to 60
Champaign	15	20 to 25	45
Clark	18	35	40
Clermont	10 to 25	25 to 40	35 to 70
Columbiana	20	45	40
Coshocton	17		35
Crawford	20	40	40
Cuyahoga	20 to 40		
Delaware	20		45
Fairfield	15 to 30	20 to 40	36 to 50
Fayette	12		40 to 45
Franklin	12		40
Gallia	13	25	25 to 30
Geauga	20		40
Greene	15	30 to 35	35 to 40
Hamilton	16		50
Hardin	20		35
Harrison	20	30	40
Highland			
Huron	20		
Knox	25	40 to 45	35 to 40
Lake	12 to 14	35 to 40	30
Lawrence	10	25	30
Licking	20		
Logan	15		
Lorain	15	40	40
Madison		25	30
Marion	16 to 20		35 to 40
Medina	20		
Meigs	12	30	35
Morgan	15		40
Montgomery	18	30	50
Miami	17	30	40
Muskingum	8	30	40
Perry	20		
Portage	20		
Pickaway	14		50
Richland.....total	1,280,000	640,000	320,000
Ross	10	23½	48½
Stark	20	40 to 50	30 to 35
Summit	20	45	35
Washington	15	33	45
Wayne	20	40	40
Wood	20 to 25		40 to 50

[We omit here extracts from the Report of the Board. — Ed. O. Cult.]

These reports are evidently based, in a great measure, on conjectural estimates, but are doubtless made with a wish to arrive at and present the truth. If, then, where the estimate is, for example, from 10 to 20, and so in other cases, we take the medium as the average, it will be found that if we take these counties as the average of the State, the average product is, in wheat, about seventeen bushels; in corn, forty; and in oats, thirty-three. Can any one inform us, or give a guess, what was the average in Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, when they had been *opened* not longer than Ohio? Two friends of ours, one in Talbot county and one in Dorset, made last year, the first, more than 70 bushels of corn on upward of 40 acres, and the last more than 50 on 200 acres. They are, "av coorse," as the Irishman says, both subscribers to The Farmers' Library and Monthly Journal of Agriculture — not by any means because they are our friends — for we trust we have many who are not subscribers *yet* — but, we infer, because they make heavy crops!! But, all jesting apart, we should be glad to have the statements of the average of staple crops in other States, on the most reliable data, together with the general price of land and labor. We confess we are persuaded that most of those who think of moving from the old States had better let very well alone, and turn to improving their own land — planting orchards, improving their stock, repairing their buildings, retrenching expenses, and especially to the establishment of better systems of education; and let them mind first to elect *thinking, capable men* for their Legislatures, and then take care who are put on the committees on *Education and Agriculture!*

Alpacca Sheep. — It appears that the project for importing a cargo of Alpaccas from South America, by means of a stock company, which was attempted to be formed the past year in New York, has not yet been successful; but from the following notice in the minutes of a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, there is a prospect of an importation being made by means of some aid from the government. This is as it should be.

"A communication from Mr. Skinner, Editor of The Farmers' Library, was read by the Secretary. Mr. S. treated very fully of the claims of agriculture to the support and encouragement of governments. In regard to the *Alpacca Sheep*, Mr. Skinner reports, as one of the committee of the Club to whom was referred that subject, that we are in a fair way to have that useful animal brought to the United States, in sufficient numbers to make a fair trial of their adaptation to our climate, and to test their value as an addition to our own stock of wool bearing animals. Mr. J. D. Williamson has obtained from government the free use of the line ship *Ohio* for his passage to South America, and also permission to make use, there, of any store-ship or national vessel that may be in the ports from which he may wish to ship specimens of animals, seeds, &c., for this country. Mr. W. will sail as soon as the *Ohio* returns from her present cruise."

The Potato Rot. — Prof. Zander, of Germany, has been experimenting on the potato, has ascertained it to be a tropical plant solely, and by a peculiar system of planting, he entirely preserves it from the disease, while, all around, his neighbors' crops are blighted. As the potato is a tropical plant, according to Prof. Z., and as tropical plants never will thrive below a certain degree of temperature, he plants the potatoes, in the spring of the year, in a hot bed, and in May (not sooner,) they are set out in the field, the plants being then several inches in height. They thus run no risk of being chilled — nor must they ever feel the cold, says the Professor, if the farmer wishes a good, sound crop.

The foregoing is going the round of the papers, as an important discovery. We wonder how the learned professor accounts for the fact that the finest potatoes, and the largest yield, are produced in cool climates? — Ed. O. Cult.

Sundry Inquiries.

"Scab" in Wheat—(By H. H. of Huron Co.)—Is wheat sometimes affected with a disease called "*scab*"? If so what is its appearance; and on what kinds of soil is it most prevalent?

[We know nothing of any disease of wheat by this name. If any of our readers do, they will please answer.—Ed.]

Broom Corn.—Is broom corn (brush) better to be cut before the seed is quite ripe, than if allowed to ripen and receive one or more good frosts?

[It is better, brighter and tougher, when cut just before the seed is ripe. When the grain has become full, and before it begins to harden, we believe is the exact time preferred by experienced broom makers, for cutting the corn.—Ed.]

On Soils.—There is much said about "deep soils" and "shallow soils"—is not soil that lies one or two feet beneath the surface as good and strong, when plowed up, as that lying above it, even though it may be of a different color?

[It certainly is not, generally, though it is sometimes, as on the best lime stone lands, where the surface soil has been reduced by long tillage, and the subsoil is of a rich marly nature, of a brown color which grows darker on exposure to air and frost. Such may justly be termed *deep* soils; as are also bottom lands, where the *dark color* extends several feet in depth. But no man, certainly, would expect the white clay pan, found beneath the surface soil, say in the beech lands of this country, to prove very productive when plowed up on to the surface.—Ed.]

To Bring the Drowned To Life.—Immediately, as soon as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly *downward and backward*, and *instantly* discontinue the pressure. Repeat this *without interruption*, until a pair of common bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the nozzle well upon the *base of the tongue*. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief, and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck, (called Adam's apple,) *and use the bellows actively*. Then press upon the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing. Continue this *at least an hour*, unless signs of natural breathing come on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and do every thing to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart an artificial heat, if possible. *Every thing, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs.* ☞ *Send for a medical man immediately.*

Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.

To Make a Brilliant Whitewash.—Six quarts of clean lime, slacked in boiling water, two quarts of salt, five gallons of water; boil and skim; then add one pound of copperas and three fourths pound of saleratus gradually, and four quarts sifted wood ashes; color to taste or fancy; applied while hot.

2d. Clean, fresh-burnt lime, same as above; one fourth pound burnt alum, powdered; one pound sugar; three pints rice flour, made into jelly; one pound clean glue, first dissolved; five gallons water.

This wash is applied, where particular neatness is required, with a painter's brush. It must be put on while warm if upon the outside of the building—if within doors, cold. It will retain its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it. About one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied.—*Ex.*

To Clean Looking Glasses.—Take a newspaper, fold it small, dip in a basin of clean cold water. When thoroughly wet, squeeze it out as you do a sponge; then rub it pretty hard all over the surface of the glass, taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams; in fact, the paper must only be completely moistened, or damped, all through. Let it rest a few minutes, then go over the glass with a piece of fresh dry newspaper, till it looks clear and bright.

The insides of windows may be cleaned in the same way; also spectacle-glasses, lamp-glasses, &c.—*Ex.*

To Improve an Agricultural Paper.

In a recent number of your periodical, we threw out a few hints in reference to obtaining subscribers for that and similar publications. We now propose, as many of our farmers are not satisfied in regard to the practical value of such papers, to offer a few suggestions, which, if they, the farmers, will carry into practice, we have no doubt will render them so truly acceptable that they will be considered an indispensible requisite of every farming establishment.

First, then, we say *to you, farmers*, subscribe for an agricultural paper forthwith, and pay in advance, for much depends on the number of subscribers, and the promptness of payment in making these papers truly valuable. The editor must study much in order to meet all the exigencies that await him in furnishing his patrons with intellectual food, and in order to do this he must have scientific works around him for reference and comparison, in order that he can bring forth facts in their most substantial and living form, to establish fixed and immutable principles. Such works as are not only convenient but necessary for him to possess, are not to be found among the cheap literature of story and song which some shallow-brained novelist or shattered poet has written, to while away an idle hour, and gull a host of voracious readers, whose imaginations are as sickly, and whose ideas are as vapid as his own. Such works as he must have are expensive; they are the fruit of minds given to toil, and who, after all their labor, it may be, meet with but a scanty reward for the service they have endured.

Then, again, the illustrations are expensive. Their importance in giving value to agricultural works, no one will question. They explain the mysterious and illuminate the dark. They place subjects before the mind clearly, which without their aid would be incomprehensible. But they cannot be formed of soap bubbles. No, they must be drawn on solid basis, with taste and correctness or they are valueless. This, too, is an expensive business, and one that can be supported only by those who appreciate and stand with open hands to sustain it. Every name that is added to the subscription list, then, goes to help improve the *character* of the paper, by giving the editor new means of increasing his own amount of knowledge, and placing funds in his hands, whereby he can give descriptive views of that knowledge more frequently, and in better style. Let every farmer, then, give his aid in improving the "agricultural paper," by subscribing for its support, and inducing his neighbors, if possible, to unite with him in so simple and noble an enterprize. It is a very common plea with farmers, that they do not think the paper adapted to their climate or their soil. It may not, it is true, in many particulars. Do the physician's books lead him to remedies for every grade of the diseases on which they treat, or the "reports" on which the lawyer predicates his opinions of the fairness of his client's suit, bring cases strictly parallel to those on which hope of success depends? No, these things would be utterly impossible. They establish general principles, from which the observation and keen discernment can gather facts, which, by varying to meet new cases, different in form, but the same in principle, go not to establish new facts, but by an extended ramification of old ones, to bear on the case at issue, and thus give a confirmation to principles already laid down, whereby each particular object of research may be supported and attained.

It is a truth not to be denied, that farmers are not minute enough in their narrations, in giving particulars with regard to soil, climate, and mode of proceeding; but if this were all done, similar soils vary in productive character in different localities, so that no positive rule can be given in any case where the same causes will produce precisely similar effects, and the variations may result in the same town or neighborhood, as well as if the districts were more remote. So we may fairly infer, that agriculture, as a profession, can never be reduced to a system of managing, by definitely prescribed rules, or voluminous recipes, but like the physician or the lawyer, the farmer may have his general principles treasured in his library, from which he can draw them as necessity requires, and combine them with his close observation, and apply them by his active and discriminative judgment, to result in desirable effects.

But we will name another way whereby the agricultural paper can be improved. Keep notes, and send in for publication, the result of *your own experience*, and in doing this, enter as minutely into the matter as you please. This will result in one benefit at least. It will cut off your neighbor from the everlasting excuse you have so long made, "I don't think the paper adapted to our soil." Go *on*, we say, by your own wise efforts make it better, by making it "more practical," and more beneficial to your neighbors. Yes, ye brilliant ones, who have such an eye to see the darkness around you, let your light burn forth and dispel *that darkness* and gloom with which prejudice and ignorace are to pass away. W. Bacon.—*Alb. Cult.*

Agricultural College at Mount Airy.

"Mr. Gowen has undertaken to supply what he justly considers "the great desideratum—a training in rural economy, pending the propress of the student in literature so that when he shall graduate, he may not only have achieved the usual attainments acquired in literary institutions, but exhibit a thorough and well grounded knowledge of practical and theoretical Agriculture and Horticulture, and possess, in a superior degree, the presumable addition of good health and habits; being thereby the better fitted to enter upon the general duties of life, or into any profession as that of Agriculture.

Than this enterprise of Mr. G., few can be imagined of a more responsible character, when its true nature is properly understood and appreciated; and none can excel him in the spirit to go ahead, in whatever he undertakes as proved by the best of all tests—his actual success in the branches of industry to which he has devoted his time and talents. For the conduct of such an establishment, he is among the last who need to be told that professors of the highest attainments, of the purest character, and of the most elevated ambition, will be required. Happily, and doubtless with a view to insure such men the terms prescribed will command the services of the first Professors to be found, whether at home or abroad. Under the management of such men, all cultivators who can afford it will rejoice on behalf of their sons, to avail themselves of an institution where they may be taught not to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, but to advance, by a more elevated path, to a higher platform of intellence and efficiency. An institution in which they may be inspired with a fondness for their pursuit, by the charms of its proper literature; and where they may learn by experiments on the spot to comprehend and illustrate all its principles."—"*Farmer's Library for May.*"

LANDS IN INDIANA, FOR SALE CHEAP.—Our friend, H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents, now residing at Lafayette, Ia., offers 50,000 acres of choice lands in the Wabash valley, a short distance from canal and steamboat navigation, on very favorable terms to settlers. Those who have not money with which to buy, can have land on agreeing to pay one-half of the produce for three years. The lands are well adapted for wheat, corn, &c. Particular information can be obtained by letter.

WOOL GROWERS will do well to consider the suggestions contained in the letter from Mr. Sawyier, in this paper.

English News, Markets &c.

The news by the Britannia (to May 4,) is of an exciting character as it regards the demand for American flour and wheat. Unfavorable weather of late, and an increased demand from the continent, had caused much excitement and alarm in England, together with an advance of prices, and much speculation in breadstuffs.—The large exports of specie had compelled the Bank of England to adopt restrictive measures, such as increasing the rate of interest and refusing discounts, which had suddenly caused such a scarcity of money, as, combined with the high prices of food was begining to cause almost a panic throughout the country. It is well known, however, that the markets and public feeling in England are extremely fluctuating; and a week or two of fine weather may dissipate the alarm, check speculation, and reduce prices to a more rational standard. On the contrary, should the season prove unfavorable for the growing crops, in England or in any other important country of Europe, we may look for a long continuance, and even increase of the export demand for our grain and flour, with prices that cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the farmers and dealers of this country, although our sympathies cannot fail to be excited in view of the destitution and suffering that must exist among our brethren in Europe.

Extracts from English papers.

Liverpool, May 4.—There has been some fluctuation in the price of Grain and Flour during the month, but prices have now settled down at 40s. for Western Canal Flour; American red Wheat 10s. 6d. to 11s 9d., and white 12s. to 12s. 3d. per bushel. Indian Corn 51s. to 52s., red 52s. to 53s. Upon these prices the Money market has had a depressing influence, and nothing but the conviction that as the year advances the scarcity will become more palpable, has sustained the current quotations. During the last day or two Wheat has advanced 3d. per 70 lbs., Western Flour 1s. per barrel, Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 6d. The direct importation of Indian Corn into the Irish ports continues large; in the Liverpool market the demand is limited, and prices have declined 2s. per 480 lbs. on yellow, and 1s. on white. The stock of Grain held in this country is greatly reduced. The present prices are diverting arrivals from this port and that of London, and large orders are forwarded from the continent to these cheaper markets. Supplies which have come from the interior of the continent for transhipment to England, have been re-purchased and returned for consumption. In Belgium prices were advancing; and in the north, the east, and the centre of France, the markets were ill supplied, with advancing quotations. Vessels have arrived at Havre with 30,000 barrels of Flour and some Corn, but prices have an upward tendency. In the Paris market on Wednesday, Wheat rose 1 f. 50 c. to 2 f. the sack, and was eagerly sought for at the advanced rate.

Yesterday, May 3, the English Wheat trade ruled very brisk in London, at an advance of from 4s. to 5s. per quarter, and at that rise there was a speedy sale. Foreign Wheat obtained an advance of fully 4s. per quarter. The Flour trade was very active, and a rise of 2s. per barrel was established, whilst Indian Corn was sold at 56s. to 58s. for yellow, and 58s. to 60s. for white.

American Provisions.—Beef, through the last fortnight, has had a fair sale, and has ruled quietly at former rates; prime mess 90s. to 95s. per tierce, and for India 100s. to 105s. for 336lbs. per tierce. The imports have been light. Holders are firm; and unless the imports increase, the belief is, that the market will rise. Some parcels of new Pork have recently come to hand, which have influenced the price of old mess; new mess 80s. to 85s. per barrel; prime mess 70s. to 75s.; and prime 55s. to 60s. The arrival of Bacon has been ample, and prices have given way a trifle, but the current rates are 60s. to 65s. for fine in boxes, and 50s. to 56s. for middling in hhds., which have been well maintained. Choice Eastern Cure has been much sought after. Hams are difficult of sale at 50s. to 60s. per cwt. Lard is lower and dull; the decline has been from 4s. to 6s. per cwt. The same remark is applicable to Tallow. Cheese remains quiet at 50s. 6d. for fine, and 46s. to 50s. for middling. The market is deficient in fine samples. Some fine States Butter has sustained the highest quotations. Grease Butter is scarce, and would sell well.

WOOL.—In this article no change has taken place, but the dealings have been more restricted, owing to the pressure in the money market and the unsatisfactory accounts from the manufacturing districts.

The season and the weather.—We are now in the month of May, with an atmosphere as blustry, cold, cheerless and variable as in the month of March. Never was there a more backward season. On Saturday the morning was bright and sunny, succeeded in the afternoon by a storm of wind and rain. Sunday was cold and damp, and yesterday was very cold, with a strong northwest wind—*Liverpool Mercury, May* 4.—At Cork, the weather continues "cold, raw and wet."

In Ireland much distress and starvation continues. The arrival of the U. S. frigate Jamestown, at Cork, with provisions donated by the people of Massachusetts, had caused great rejoicing and gratitude; as had also the numerous other instances of American liberality.

The Markets.

CINCINNATI, *May* 29.—The price of flour, since the arrival of the news by the Britannia, has been higher than for a number of years past, reaching as high as $6 ₮ bbl. There has been a slight decline, however, during the past few days, and 5,60 @ 5,75 are the quotations. Wheat, $1 ₮ bushel; corn, in bulk, 42 @ 43 cts.—in sacks, 45 @ 50 cts: oats, 33 cts—in sacks, 37½ @ 40 cts. Pork is held at $12,50 for prime and $15 for mess, with light sales. Lard is also dull. Butter, for packers, continues to range from 10 to 12½ cts; and at retail in market 16 to 20 cts per ℔. Cheese has declined to 6½ @ 7 cts. for good quality in boxes for shipping. Eggs bring 6½ @ 7 cts. per dozen for packing. Potatoes 60 and 70 cents per bushel.

MASSILLON, *May*, 27.—Wheat is in active demand at 1,10 @ 1.12½ per bushel. Wool 20 to 23 cts per ℔—ready sale.

ZANESVILLE, *May* 26.—Wheat $1 ₮ bushel; flour $6 per bbl. Wool—prices not yet settled.

SPRINGFIELD, *May* 28;—Flour, 5,50; corn 31 @ 33; oats 20 @ 25; wool, 18 @ 25.

NEW YORK, *May* 26.—Prices of flour are tending downwards from the extremely high rates of the past few days. sales yesterday, of Genesee and Michigan, at 8,50, to 8,75. To arrive in June 8,25 @ 8,50—in July $8. Wheat also has declined a trifle; now brings 1,95 @ $2. Corn, mixed, 1,10 @ 1,13 per bushel. To arrive in June, 95 @ $1. Rye, 1,37 cts; oats 70 @ 72 cts.—Provisions are dull, but prices steady.

Wool Markets.—We find no definite quotations as yet in eastern papers, of the prices of wool; but we learn from various sources that an active demand is anticipated, at prices somewhat higher than last year. In this State generally, we believe, the prices offered for common wool are from 2 to 3 cents per lb. higher than last year, and there is more competition among buyers, which will probably lead to an advance.

SALE OF SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

Becoming over stocked, I will offer for sale, at *auction*, at my residence in the town of Auburn, on Wednesday 8th day of September next, forty head of thorough bred Short Horned cattle. Consisting of about thirty cows, heifers, and ten young bulls. I shall select from my whole herd one bull, "Symetry"—two cows and two heifers, the balance being about *forty. will be sold without reserve.* The original cows of this herd were selected from the best of the herds of the late Paterson Van Rensaler, Thomas Kotch Esq., and L. F. Allen Esq., whose reputation for breeding fine stock require no eulogy from me. The younger stock were bred with much care from my bulls "Archer" and Symetry, both of which have received the prize of the best bull at the exhibitions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. "Archer" was bred by Thomas Kotch Esq. of Butternuts, out of his famous imported cow Adaliza and got by Rolla, (See Coats Herd Book No. 4991) "Symetry" was bred by Geo. Vail Esq. of Troy, out of his cow Dutches, got by his Duke of Wellington (See Coats Herd Book No. 3654, or American Herd Book No. 35) both of which he imported from the Herd of Thomas Bates Esq. of Yorkshire England.

Full pedigrees of all the cattle will be prepared and printed by the 1st July, and can be had at the office of American Agriculturist, New York Cultivator, office and Agricultural Rooms Albany, office of New Genesse Farmer, Rochester, L. F. Allen Black Rock, and at my residence.

—ALSO—

I will sell ten head of three fourths and half bred cows and heifers.

After the sale of the above cattle, I will sell at auction, one hundred Merino rams—ten to fifteen South Down rams—sixty Merino and thirty grade Merino Ews to be sold in pens of three. That gents. not acquainted with my flock of sheep may form some opinion of their value, I make the following statement, viz: I have taken five clips of wool from my sheep. The last clip (1846) weighed a fraction over four pounds per head, which was the largest.) One of the five clips I sold at thirty nine cents per pound. The other four I sold at different times to our Manufacturing Co., at forty cents per pound *all at my own house.*

Terms of the sale, cash, or approved endorsed notes payable at the bank of Auburn, at three months, with interest.

J. M. SHERWOOD.

Auburn, New York, June 1, 1847.

SPANISH MERINO SHEEP.

The subscribers keep on hand and for sale, Merino Sheep of the best quality, and of undoubted purity of blood. Having selected from some of the most approved Stocks of sheep in the country, bred with reference to combining their *most valuable qualities*, the undersigned feel confident they have obtained a flock equal to any that can be found.

Persons in Ohio, and Michigan wishing to obtain Stock Bucks and Ewes can have them delivered at Buffalo N. Y., at *fair prices* by applying to

JONES & ROCKWELL.

Cornwall Vt. June 1847.

Sweet Potato Plants,

FOR sale by the Subscriber, at his residence, five miles north east of Columbus, on the Harbor Road—north west corner of south west section of Mifflin township,—see county map

THOMAS McCOLLY.

May 15, 1847.

Sweet Potato Plants.

A few thousand sweet potato plants of the choicest variety, to be had of the subscriber, north-east corner of Seventh and Broad Streets, next lot east of Alfred Kelley's residence.

LEWIS JENKINS.

Columbus, O., May 1, 1847.—3 t.

SAMPSON, JR., & HERCULES.

THESE two horses, colts of the celebrated English draft horse Sampson, will stand the ensuing season for mares, as follows: Sampson Junior, the three first days of each week at Circleville; and the three last days at Darbyville. Hercules the three first days of the week at Columbus, and the three last at Bloomfield. Terms, three, five and eight dollars. For particulars, pedigree, &c., see bills, or address the subscribers at Columbus, O.

April 1, 1847. B. F. EATON & BROTHERS

REYNOLD'S NON-SWARMING AND DIVIDING BEE Hive.

THIS is now acknowledged to be the most perfect and profitable Beehive that has been introduced to the public. Its construction is such a s to secure the following important advantages:

1st. Multiplying Colonies by dividing, thereby preventing Swarming. 2d. Removing Honey without injury to the Bees. 3d. Removing old Comb when necessary. 4th. Preventing the depredations of the Moth. 5th. Securing the Bee against the robber.

It is the invention of Dr. O. Reynolds of Monroe county New York. In the fall of 1844 a diploma was awarded for it, by a committee of the Monroe county Ag. Society, who say in their certificate, it "combines all the advantages of former improvements with some valuable qualification for ventilation, removing old comb, dividing swarms, and preventing the depredations of the Bee-Moth; the whole under the entire control of the operator."

A diploma was also awarded for it by the N. Y. State Ag. Society, at the Fair of 1845. See the certificates, and numerous other testimonials in an Advertisement in this paper, Dec. 1st, 1846.

The following additional testimony in favor of this hive, is taken from the Genesee Farmer of January last.

Statement of John Webster, an extensive Bee Culturist of East Hamburg, Erie Co., N. Y.

I have used Dr. O. Reynolds' Non-Swarming & Dividing Bee-Hives the past season. I consider them a valuable improvement, and one that will make a complete revolution in the manner of treating the Honey Bee. I exhibited one of the Hives at the Agricultural Fair, held at Buffalo, Sept. 23 and 24, and the Committee awarded a premium. They are used extensively in this section, and their principles have been thoroughly tested, and no Apiarian who wishes to render his Bees profitable should be without them.

J. WEBSTER.

East Homburgh, 11th Month, 8th, 1846.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who purchased the right for Erie Co. in March. last.

Hamburgh, Dec, 3, 1846

Dr. O. Reynolds—Dear Sir: Your improved Bee-Hive is coming into general use here. I have sold, the past season, over three hundred dollars worth of individual rights in this town, and over six hundred (including this town,) in the south part of this county

Yours Respectfully,

ROBERT HOAG.

☞ For individual, town or county rights in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, apply to

NATHANIEL POTTER, Newport, Ky.

Authorized Agents in Ohio, and their address.
John L. Campbell, No. 35 Lower Market st, Cincinnati.
John T. Blain & W. W. Follard, Columbus, Franklin Co.
John A. Collins, Dayton, Montgomery, Co.
John V. Campbell P. M., Eaton, Preble, Co.
James D. Conray, Pisgah, Butler, Co.
Allen Dennis, Newark, Licking, Co.
Robert Pitt, Ohio City Cuyahoga, Co.
Griffith Hinchman, Waynesville, Warren Co.
Geo. Barrett, Springvalley, Greene, Co.
Joseph osher, Gilead, arion Co.

In Kentucky, apply to—
E. G. Hambleton, MD, Covington, Kenton Co.
Geo Palmer, Newport, Campbell Co., in the absence of N. Potter.
May 1st—3 t.